

and entrepreneurship education mode and carried out entrepreneurship practice in reality. The innovation and entrepreneurship education time of the two groups was unified for 3 months. By comparing the self-esteem, self-esteem and Self-acceptance and mental health status to evaluate whether the new media teaching model can help reduce the symptoms of patients with personality disorder. Finally, all the data were processed with SPSS23.0.

Results: As shown in the table, the scores of self-acceptance, self-esteem and various factors in the experimental group were higher than those in the control group, and the scores of mental health were lower than those in the control group. There were statistical differences in self-evaluation factors, self-esteem, mental health, total scores of self-acceptance and self-acceptance factors ($P < 0.05$). This shows that students with personality disorder can alleviate the symptoms of personality disorder to a certain extent by receiving new media innovation and entrepreneurship education.

Table 1. Scale scores of experimental group and control group

	Experience group M±SD	Control group M±SD	P
Self-acceptance factor	24.21±1.784	19.70±3.783	0.03
Self-esteem	26.67±2.947	23.37±5.312	0.02
Self-evaluation	20.69±2.132	18.87±3.614	0.04
Total score of self-acceptance	44.89±2.786	39.28±6.508	0.02
Mental health	102.74±6.853	158.27±26.158	0.03

Conclusions: Thanks to the virtuality, networking and simulation of new media, carrying out innovation and entrepreneurship education from the perspective of new media can greatly avoid the plight of patients with personality disorder who cannot integrate into real and normal life and stay away from the places and interpersonal relationships that cause conflict psychology. At the same time, with the development of digital economy, new media provides a variety of platforms for patients with personality disorder, Innovation and entrepreneurship education can help them develop new media work skills.

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INTERVENTION MECHANISM OF DESIGN PSYCHOLOGY ON USERS' NEGATIVE EMOTIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL ART DESIGN

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Background: Based on psychology, design psychology embodies people's psychological state and psychological needs through the works created by design. It studies the psychological state of designers in design creation and the psychological response of designed works to society or individuals, and acts on the design in turn, so that the works can reflect and meet people's psychological needs. Environmental art design refers to the space design including the interior and exterior of the building. Through the design and planning of the architectural space environment, the space has a certain atmosphere and style, so as to meet people's functional and aesthetic needs. The organic combination of the theoretical knowledge of design psychology and the specific practice of environmental design is to apply the psychological response of users under the action of the appearance environment to the works of environmental design, so as to establish a benign relationship between designers and consumers and help designers design products that satisfy consumers.

In the post epidemic era, contemporary people will have anxiety more or less in the face of increasing employment pressure, school entrance pressure and sudden virus infection. Anxiety refers to the tension, anxiety, anxiety and other complex emotions caused by people's excessive worry about things. This emotion is related to critical situations and unpredictable events. It itself is the normal emotional reflection of human beings facing things. Appropriate anxiety can guide people to take measures in advance to prevent the deterioration trend of things in the future, but excessive and persistent anxiety will lead to emotional or physiological diseases. Anxiety is often manifested as mental anxiety, that is, excessive and lasting anxiety about daily chores, somatic anxiety, that is, abnormal autonomic nerve function, and motor anxiety, that is, muscle tremor, restlessness and other symptoms in sports, which can be treated by drug and psychological

intervention. Environmental art design plays a positive role in people’s mental health. “Neural architecture” improves the people living in it by using color, lighting, integrating Pro-biological design and improving acoustic comfort, so as to create a positive and relaxed atmosphere, so that the people living in it can achieve a state of ease and relaxation through visual stimulation.

Objective: Anxiety disorder is becoming more and more common in contemporary people, and the indoor living environment is closely related to everyone’s living state. Therefore, the research takes the anxiety disorder population as the main research object, and discusses the intervention effect of environmental art design combined with design psychology on the anxiety disorder population, hoping to effectively solve the excessive anxiety problem of the anxiety disorder population and promote the improvement of their psychological quality level.

Subjects and methods: The anxiety patients who participated in the experiment were divided into experimental group and control group. The bedrooms of the experimental group were transformed and designed according to their psychological state and behavior law, and the indoor environment of the control group remained unchanged. The experiment lasted for three months. Each month was evaluated with Self-rating Anxiety Scale (SAS). The higher the score of SAS, the more serious the anxiety state. Finally, use Excel software and SPSS23.0 makes a comprehensive statistical and comparative analysis on the anxiety problems and their relief of anxiety patients. The measured data was $x \pm s$, and the comparison between the two groups was *t*-test. The difference between the two groups was expressed in percentage (%), $P < 0.05$, indicating that the difference was statistically significant.

Results: The results showed that there was no significant difference in the scores of self-rating anxiety scale between the experimental group and the control group before the experiment ($P > 0.05$). One month after the experiment, the SAS scores of the experimental group decreased significantly, and the SAS scores of the control group decreased slightly. The comparative difference between the two groups expanded, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Two months after the experiment, the SAS score of the control group remained basically unchanged, and the experimental group continued to decline. The comparative difference between the two groups expanded, and the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). Three months after the experiment, the SAS score of the control group remained basically unchanged, while that of the experimental group continued to decline, but the decline was relatively slow. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$).

Table 1. Comparative analysis of data before and after the experiment

Group	Before the experiment	One month after the experiment	Two months after the experiment	Three months after the experiment
Experience group ($x \pm s$)	46.51±7.78	25.59±5.14	21.47±5.32	18.29±4.28
Control group ($x \pm s$)	46.84±6.01	39.24±5.74	39.14±6.17	39.07±5.37
<i>t</i>	1.774	18.049	23.641	23.746
<i>P</i>	0.074	0.03	0.02	0.00

Conclusions: In the period of social transformation, contemporary people face a variety of life pressures, which will inevitably produce anxiety. Most people can alleviate themselves, but some people’s anxiety still worsens into emotional or physiological diseases. The living environment is closely related to our health cultivation. It is an effective and convenient way to alleviate anxiety by combining environmental art design with design psychology according to our own psychological state and behavior law. This way can achieve the purpose of psychological relief and relaxation through daily visual stimulation.

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TEACHING RESEARCH ON CULTIVATING COLLEGE STUDENTS’ AWARENESS OF PUBLIC CRISIS AND SUBJECTIVE PREVENTION OF EDUCATIONAL COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT

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